

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867.

How Northern Men are Received South - The Associated Press.

We almost despair of any genuine reconstruction in the Southern States. If a few weeks are allowed to go by without some direct insult to the flag or some gross assault upon loyalists, we begin to believe that the day of repentance and reason has arrived. But no sooner does such a belief seem warranted by the facts, than some fresh outrage occurs which shows that the spirit of rebellion is not dead, but sleepeth, and that it needs but an opportunity to once more appear in full force. The dastardly attack on Judge Kelley which was perpetrated last evening at Mobile, is another evidence of the spirit of the Southern people. By a preconcerted plot the right of free speech was denied to our fellow-townsmen, and the meeting broken up by violence. Several deaths were occasioned by promiscuous firing upon the crowd, and, for a time, the riot was a success. The arrival of the United States forces quelled the Rebels, and the city was taken possession of by the military. When it is remembered that the various Northern orators who have gone South have done so at the request of the Southern papers and Southern speakers, who professed to desire a free debate, this infamous invasion of the rights of our citizens will appear yet more heinous. As long as such a course of action is pursued, and the people of the South tolerate such ruffians in their midst, we would have them kept under the heel of iron, until all such spirit of riot and treason be crushed out.

It is had enough to have to allow our public men to be shot at by a Southern mob, but to have the Associated Press turned into an organ for defending the would-be murderers, is a little more than human patience can peacefully submit to. The Associated Press is a Northern institution, supported by Northern capital, invented for Northern use, and all its employes are fed by the gold which comes out of Northern pockets. Under such circumstances, it is not unreasonable for us to expect that the truth should be told, and that the Association shall not be prostituted into an engine for vilifying Northern men and defending Southern assassins. Yet such has been the constant action of the Associated Press ever since the Northern speakers went South. When Judge Kelley spoke at Memphis, we were told that he had a "silim" audience, and that the whole affair was a decided failure. Such was the information conveyed by the despatch from the Memphis agent. By the Memphis Post, a reliable paper published on the spot, a different tale is told. It says:—"The greenland Opera house, the best audience room in the city, was filled with ladies and gentlemen, without distinction of color or nationality, doing each other no harm on account of any differences, but peacefully, intelligently united in giving their attention to that radical of radicals, the Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia. We are happy to point to the whole scene, the vigilant guardianship of a faithful police, in sympathy with the law of freedom and devoted to the preservation of order, as the felicitous opening of the radical campaign in this wide-sweeping Mississippi valley."

This account is different from the "failure" despatch of the Associated Press. Again, in the account of the riot at Mobile last night, the Associated Press says:—"He continued in this strain for some minutes, using language and expressions incendiary, and which were calculated to lead to and invite riotous demonstrations. He was here interrupted by a white man on the outskirts of the crowd, whom the police promptly arrested. The first shot was fired at this point—it is impossible to say by whom." Instantly shots followed from the negroes, who were all well armed, and the firing then became general. Immediately after the firing commenced an alarm was rung, and continued during the progress of the riot, which lasted about an hour. A large majority of the shots were fired by the negroes, as in every few of the whites present were armed, having attended the meeting to listen quietly to Kelley, and without the remotest idea of provoking a riot."

This account is so utterly different from that given by all the special correspondents, and bears such evident marks of falsity on its face, that it is a disgrace that the Associated Press should tolerate such a malicious and willful falsehood to come with the prestige of its name. It is time that such nefarious falsehoods should be stopped, and it behooves the chief of the Association to see that all unreliable and Rebel employes be placed beyond the reach of insinuating the loyal editors and deceiving the loyal readers by their wanton prevarication of the truth.

The Importance of the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

The press of the country is beginning to discuss somewhat the merits of proposed Presidential nominees. We do not care to engage in that discussion at the present time, but we would suggest thus early to both parties the importance of looking well to the second name on the ticket—that of the nominee for Vice-President. So much more importance and interest are usually attached to the nomination for President, that the Vice-Presidency is left to be settled at the last moment, and then generally upon minor considerations. It is thought that almost any clever politician will do for the second place on the ticket, so that we are often called upon to vote for some man for Vice-President who would never have been thought of for President. The people of this country have certainly now had experience enough to show them that, in nominating a Vice-President, they should do so with the clear understanding that they are nominating a man who, in no necessarily remote or rare

contingency, may be President. The duties of a Vice-President, as such, hardly amount to anything. He has simply to preside in the Senate, with no vote except in the case of an equal division of the body. The office derives its entire importance from its contingencies. It is as the possible successor of the President that the Vice-President possesses interest, and it is in view of this contingency that the nomination should be made. Hence we say that the nominee for that office should be a man whom his party would willingly give the first place on the ticket. We want as good a man for Vice-President as we do for President. Above all, he should be a man concerning whose political fidelity there is no doubt. Our political system obliges all parties to repose confidence in the men they nominate. We hold that the breach of this confidence is about the highest political crime that a man can commit. What, for instance, would be thought of a presidential Elector, elected by a certain party, as all our Electors are, for the express purpose of voting for the distinctly specified nominee of the party, who should betray his trust, and vote for the opposing candidates? Would not every honest man despise and execrate him? Would any shallow, hypocritical pleas of "rising above party," "the good of the country," and all that, avail him anything? But wherein would such treachery as this be less glaring or less odious than that which was exhibited by Andrew Johnson in deserting and betraying the Republican party, by joining the Democrats?

Now we hold that it is not for the interest of any party that the treachery of nominees should be encouraged. Political fidelity is a high virtue. A man who accepts a nomination from a party accepts a fiduciary position, which he cannot betray without dishonor. But as experience has taught us that men sometimes get into positions who are insensible to these considerations, it behooves us to look with more than usual care to our nominees. And hence, we repeat that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be a man concerning whose political fidelity there can be no question.

The nomination for the Vice-Presidency is often determined by locality. After a President has been nominated, there is thought to be a necessity of consulting local considerations in the bestowment of the second place. Mr. Johnson owed his nomination in 1864, in good part, to his living in a Southern State. We suppose, very probably, that it will be thought by many that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1868 should come from the same section. In reply to this, we have to ask whether, so far as the Republican party is concerned, there is any man living in that section of the country whom we would be willing to nominate for President? If there is not, there is no man there that we ought to have for Vice-President.

It might not be a bad precedent to establish to nominate for Vice-President the candidate who stood next to the highest in the contest for President. This would always give us some man who had been thought of, at least, in connection with the Presidency, and would also tend to consolidate party strength by consulting the leading elements of the party.

We throw out these suggestions at an early day, to direct public attention to this topic. The nomination for the Vice-Presidency has assumed new importance in the face of our recent experience. The blunder committed in 1864 should never be repeated.

"Give Place, My Lords!"

There are some office-holders who seem to be insatiable voracious, whose appetite for place seems only to be whetted by its gratification. Position resembles avarice in that its longings can never be sufficiently supplied. To guard against this spirit of getting everything possible and never resting content with possession, an act of Assembly was passed which forbids any member of Councils, during the term for which he was elected, holding any office of a municipal character. The object of this act was evidently two-fold:—To prevent the scandal of members electing themselves to positions, and to secure for their constituents a representation by preventing the man selected from surrendering his trust as soon as he could get a more lucrative office.

In both these ends the act was eminently commendable, but it was circumvented, and its object utterly defeated, on Monday last. We will recall the facts of the case. General C. H. T. Collis, Assistant City Solicitor, resigned that position, and Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., on the recommendation of all the judges, was appointed to the position. When his name came up before Select Council for confirmation, he was rejected. This action was not taken because of any objection to Mr. Worrell, for none was urged; but was the result of a petty plot to give the place to Frederick A. Van Cleve. We do not wonder at the desire of the Chamber to rid itself of that gentleman's loquacity, but then the means will not always justify the ends.

As soon as Mr. Worrell was rejected, Mr. Van Cleve resigned his seat from the Fourteenth Ward. He is now endeavoring, by this preconcerted arrangement, to have his name sent in and be confirmed. His resignation was accepted, so we are rid of his presence in the Chamber, but their duty in the case is very clear. His name ought not to be sent in; and, if it is, it ought to be rejected. Mr. Van Cleve's conduct admits of no palliation or excuse. The more we look at it, the more it grows in offense. By his action the Fourteenth Ward is left without a representative until next January. After the people have honored him with the seat, to basely sell them out, in order that a small pecuniary profit might result to himself, is infamous. Yet this Mr. Van Cleve has done. Again,

by his resignation the two-thirds vote in Select Council necessary to pass any Bill, immediate action upon which is necessary, is lost to the party, and the Republicans placed at the mercy of the Democratic minority. It requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, and this is lost to us by Mr. Van Cleve's action; and when he has thus insulted his constituents and injured the party, it is the height of impudence for him to quietly come and ask a more lucrative office as the reward for his breach of duty. We earnestly hope that his immediate rejection will teach those who keep up a constant cry for "Place, place, my lords!" that they must rest satisfied with what is legally and rightfully theirs, or get nothing. Should Mr. Van Cleve be rejected, he will sink once more into his primitive obscurity, from which he was raised by an accident, kept out of by a mistake, and now returns to it by the natural laws of mental gravity. The city will thus be relieved, and another instance afforded of that "Ambition which o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side." Once in private life, we trust he will remain there.

PHARISEES HOWLING.

The release of Mr. Davis affords to some of our contemporaries a pretext for malignant vituperation. The editor of this Journal is howled at with vindictive vehemence which is comforting so far as it shows that the tones of our own friends have not cleaved to the roofs of their mouths. Let that pass as the idle wind which we breathe. Our two other friends, however, may be ventured in reference to a matter which seems to excite more than ordinary interest. Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner two years since. He was arrested as an assassin—and for his arrest the Government paid the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The President is claimed to know, in offering this reward, that Mr. Davis was the accomplice of Wilkes Booth. He was thrown into a dungeon, and manacled and held in harassing duress. As an assassin, especially as the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, this rigor and vigilance is not so much to be wondered at as it is content. With all the proofs the Administration claimed to have, was it not wise, nay, was it not due to the memory of the martyred dead, that speedy justice should be visited upon the great offender? Certainly, if Jefferson Davis was concerned in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he was the chief assassin. The wretch who was shot, the four wretches who were so swiftly hanged one mid-summer's day, were the mere instruments in the hands of the great criminal. This belief induced Mr. Davis' arrest, and the payment of an enormous reward. What came of the arrest? With evidence of his guilt in the possession of Mr. Stanton—the chief of the generalists only too happy to be assigned to court-martial duty—with the courts open, able lawyers, and District Attorneys duly commissioned, the great criminal was retained to remain in prison, and not a word was said of justice. For two years this has continued, and now, at the end of the term, the Government permits him, an unpunished assassin, to be taken from prison and released on bail. If this is right now, when did it become right? If, after all, the Government has no evidence showing the complicity of Davis and Booth, why was not the charge withdrawn?

Well, it was a traitor, and not as an assassin, that Mr. Davis was held. And as such he should have been kept in jail. But why keep him in jail? Treason is a crime, and a crime, according to Mr. Johnson, should be punished. There is a lawful way of punishing men in this country. To keep a man in prison without trial is a violation of law, not obedience to it. Mr. Davis' arrest, and the many crimes—so many, indeed, that, according to one howling Pharisee, "it is a disgrace and reproach to our country"—were permitted to desecrate with his traitor footprints the soil of a free State. But how do we know that he committed crimes? There is but one way of knowing it—the verdict of twelve trusty men. Because Mr. Davis is a criminal, must we also be criminals? Because he is known to have committed treason, must we also commit what is certainly moral treason to the Constitution? If it is right to take Jefferson Davis, or to take any traitor, and years without judge or jury, why not citizen Thurlow Weed, or citizen William Cutler Bryant? But it is popularly believed that Mr. Davis is a traitor, and that, as a traitor, he should long ago have been hanged. Well, it is also popularly believed that if Mr. Thurlow Weed, or citizen William Cutler Bryant, had been in Sing Sing, we have no legal knowledge of the fact. Mr. Weed has never been arrested nor tried; nor has even an indictment been found against him, so long as he is not legally accused we shall insist that he remain at liberty, and if necessary we shall find twenty bondsmen who will answer for his security until tried. The principle is the same, whether it applies to Davis or Weed, or citizen Derriot arrested for assault and battery on his security until tried. The Constitution no "popular" punishments.

Certain citizens testify their appreciation of the principles so conspicuously violated in the case of Mr. Davis by their benighted conduct. Listen to the Pharisees howling. It is popular to howl at Mr. Davis, and hence all this loudly echoing indignation. What is the crime? What is the law? What is the Constitution? What are the honor and dignity of this nation? Mr. Davis is a traitor, and should be hanged; well, Johnson is a patriot, and why did he not hang him? The Pharisee who howl over Davis luzzza for Johnson. So long as Davis was a fact, we opposed him. The Pharisee who led, the slave system he cherished, the disunion he preached, we have warred upon. We war upon them now, and shall continue to do so until this land is a land of universal peace and impartial franchise. But Jefferson Davis is no longer a fact. He is no longer represents armed treason. He is our victim, our prisoner, the creature of our laws. How long will we honor the laws have for two years been dishonored. Against that injustice we have protested, as we hope to protest again in any form, no matter how lofty or lowly the victim. This we do because we believe it to be right. The Pharisees may howl notwithstanding. We have heard from the Pharisees, and many a time before—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS to No. 148, SIXTH STREET second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia. TRIBE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK. 7:30 P.M.

THE OFFICE OF The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line," Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT STREET, to No. 411 CHESTNUT STREET. 8:20 P.M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867. At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders held on the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Howard Spencer, Thomas Graham, W. M. B. Hartley, John F. Shepley. At a meeting of Directors held subsequently, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected President, and T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867. Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered. 6:30 P.M. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 25. They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 25, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for stock Dividend to be dated May 25, and the Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of shares and will be convertible into any interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars. Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 208 S. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. NEW YORK, May 3, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 204 S. WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867. The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of Six Per Cent, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 204 S. WALNUT STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, at 12 o'clock M. H. P. RUTHER, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held on THURSDAY, May 23, at 4 P. M. at No. 129 S. 3rd Street, in the office of the Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given. 58 1/2 St. SIMON POBY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLARKSON RIVER AND SPIRING CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 1/2 St.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Restores the natural color of the hair. No poisonous ingredients. It invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE. Beware of cheap imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 1/2 St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH St.), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. Made up to the order of all gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 1/2 St.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE a new Piano will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their water-works. Philadelphia. 4 1/2 St.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them. Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the rail Iron Frame. For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS, 82 1/2 St. No. 106 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We produce to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT STREET, 5th W. UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR." RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY! LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined. NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR. It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, \$4.00. Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. [6 1/2 St.]

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK FOR MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN, BOOK-KEEPERS, ENTRY CLERKS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING. THE CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL, CONTAINING Rapid Methods of Calculation in actual use among business men, some of which are now published for the first time, including New Modes of Averaging Accounts, Bankers' Rules for Computing Exchange, Finding the Value of United States Bonds in European Markets, and Bankers' Interest Accounts, Domestic and Foreign Invoices; the new General System recently adopted by the Board of Trade throughout the country; the Metric and Metric on Invoices; the French Metric System; stock transactions; calculations used in particular branches of business, etc. Also, FORMS OF BUSINESS PAPERS, accompanied by Explanations of their nature and use, a full variety of Promissory Notes, negotiable and non-negotiable; Accommodation Notes, Collateral Notes, Joint and Several Notes, Receipts, Notes, Checks, Certificates of Deposit, Receipts, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, Account Sales, Accounts Current, Foreign Invoices, Memoranda, Letters, Certificates of Stock, Receipts, Dividends, Instalment Receipts, Exchange Receipts, etc. NIMEROUS COMMERCIAL TABLES. Gold Premium Table, Importer's Advance Table, Stock Interest Table, Bonding Exchange Tables, Foreign Money, Weights and Measures, Coins of the United States, their weight, fineness, value, etc. Table showing the time when money will double itself at compound interest, etc.

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NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF OVERDUE LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:— Loan of March 24, 1859, due December 1, 1863. Loan of April 22, 1859, due December 1, 1864. Loan of April 15, 1859, due August 1, 1865. Loan of March 21, 1851, due July 1, 1856. All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR. JOHN F. HARTBANDT, AUDITOR GENERAL. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

NEW OPENING

AT CLARK & BIDDLE'S, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, An Elegant Assortment

SILVER FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS.

BAILEY & CO. ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS, NEW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESTNUT STREET, 4 1/2 St.

ICE PITCHERS, MEAD & CO., FORMERLY AT THE CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESTNUT STS., ARE NOW AT No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, SECOND FLOOR.

THE QUEEN. MESSRS. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FOR EXHIBITION ON FRIDAY NEXT, 17TH MAY, THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the Benefactor of the Poor of London. The proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes. 5 1/2 St.

W. H. DESKS, NINTH GROVE OFFICE TABLES, 4TH ST. 105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105 Successors to Bamberg Brothers, DEALERS IN HOSIERY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEARS, ETC., No. 105 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH. [5 1/2 St.]

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